

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

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LD141315 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Perez de Cuellar Mission—Iranian officials stressed the "identification and punishment of the aggressor" during their talks with visiting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, IRNA reported. President 'Ali Khomeini welcomed the UN official's "understanding" of Iran's "extreme sensitivity" on this issue, adding that "the only formula" acceptable to Iran would be one which allows for the punishment of the aggressor, according to Tehran radio. Pointing out that "no peace-seeking group objected to the Nuremberg trials," he said the punishment of the aggressor is a principle which is internationally accepted. Before leaving Iran 13 September, Perez de Cuellar told the radio that his talks with the president, Majlis speaker, prime minister, and foreign minister were "serious and comprehensive," adding that the views and cooperation of his Iranian hosts were "valuable."

A Tehran radio commentary on the secretary general's visit noted that he was invited to Tehran "because it is believed that Security Council Resolution 598 contains certain points that open the way for negotiations. It is these very points which distinguish this resolution from other Security Council resolutions."

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Baghdad 13 September and began talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz the following day, INA reported. The agency cited a 14 September editorial by the Baghdad daily *Al-Thawrah* accusing Iran of continuing its "vicious maneuvers and procrastination" in an attempt to split Resolution 598. The paper urged the international community to maintain collective pressure on the Iranian regime to force it to accept the UN resolution. The Iraqi leadership had earlier issued a statement reaffirming Iraq's "clear and open acceptance" of Resolution 598 as an "indivisible whole" and expressing Iraq's readiness to hold "positive and constructive" talks with the secretary general, according to INA.

Battle Reports—An Iranian offensive, involving infantry forces of regimental strength supported by "intensive" artillery fire, was "repulsed and destroyed" in the central sector during the early morning hours of 14 September, an Iraqi military spokesman told INA. The spokesman, who also announced that enemy guns continued to shell Basra 13 September, accused Iran of violating international norms by trying to escalate the military situation while the UN secretary general is on a mission to the area. Iraq also charged that 36 civilians were killed and 158 wounded by Iranian shells targeted on residential areas along the border 10-12 September, INA reported. However, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi called the allegation a "lie," in remarks cited by Tehran radio. Iran only carries out "retaliation" and does so with "prior notice," Musavi stressed. Likewise, an Iraqi

military spokesman cited by INA termed "absolutely unfounded" the countercharge that Iraq bombarded residential areas of Abadan, Khorramshahr, and Sar Dasht, causing civilian casualties. A spokesman also told the agency that "stability and tranquility" prevail in the northern border area, thus rebutting the "ridiculous" Iranian reports on fighting in that sector.

Other Diplomacy—At a Beijing press conference reported by IRNA, Iranian official 'Ali Mohammad Besharati denied that Iran fired Chinese-made missiles at Kuwait, and he contended that Iran fired no missile at that country. Following talks with Besharati, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang said his country sincerely hopes that Perez de Cuellar's mission will produce positive results, XINHUA noted. Zhao also told a visiting Iraqi delegation of the PRC's "strict neutrality" on the Iran-Iraq war, adding that Resolution 598 should be implemented in an "overall manner," XINHUA disclosed.

In other developments, Iranian envoy Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam toured Gulf states over the weekend, holding talks with the sultan of Oman, the amir of Qatar, and the crown prince of Abu Dhabi, according to Tehran radio and IRNA reports. In the wake of recent Libyan-Iraqi talks, Tripoli radio announced that Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi received an "encouraging" response from the Iranians to a message he had sent them calling for an end to the war. The Libyan leader reportedly expressed thanks for this "positive" Iranian attitude and accepted an Iranian proposal to hold a dialogue between Libya and Iran.

GCC Foreign Ministers Meeting

All GCC member countries are prepared to make every effort to "facilitate" the UN secretary general's peace mission to Iran and Iraq, the GCC Ministerial Council declared in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio 13 September at the end of a 2-day meeting in Jeddah. The Council noted its appreciation for Iraq's "positive attitude" toward UN Resolution 598 and called on Iran to respond positively to the "will" of the international community. In line with the foreign ministers' "anxiety" over bolstering Arab unity in preparation for an Arab League meeting, the Council also expressed its "complete denunciation" of the attacks on Kuwait's security as well as its "total solidarity" with Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd received Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad, Riyadh radio reported 13 September.

Libya

Chad Conflict—Libya denied violating the cease-fire agreement, noting that its last "punitive" air raid occurred before noon on 11 September, the time Libya specified for halting its attacks, according to a JANA statement. Ndjamena radio had accused Tripoli of

bombing Wour, Bardai, and Ounianga Kebir after the cease-fire deadline. A communique carried by the radio 12 September also accused Libya of overflying Zouar, Bardai, and Am Zoer, charging that the latter overflight was connected with Libyan troops allegedly stationed in Darfour, Sudan. Earlier the same day SUNA reported from Addis Ababa that Sudanese State Council member 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din stressed to a Chadian official that no Libyan troops are stationed in Sudan and called on Chad to stop its anti-Sudan propaganda lest bilateral relations be affected.

Ties With USSR—Col al-Qadhdhafi received the Soviet ambassador who delivered a letter from CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported 13 September, adding that the Gorbachev letter came in response to an "important" message Al-Qadhdhafi sent to Moscow 2 September.

Oil Discovery—Oil has been discovered off Banghazi, JANA reported 13 September.

Lebanon

Lebanese-Palestinian Relations—Amal Movement and Fatah representatives signed an agreement in Sidon 11 September providing for a Palestinian withdrawal from positions east of Sidon in exchange for the lifting of Amal's siege of the refugee camps, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Amal will also cancel measures restricting the movement of Palestinians outside their camps, the radio added. However, Beirut radio said the Palestinian side at the Sidon meeting consisted of officials from the PFLP, the Popular Struggle Front, the DFLP, and Al-Sa'iqah, without referring to Fatah.

Shooting of Editor—Hasan Sabra, editor in chief of *Al-Shira'* magazine, was seriously wounded by gunmen in West Beirut 14 September, Voice of Lebanon radio announced.

Palestinian Affairs

Reports that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has entrusted Knesset member Charlie Biton with a message to Israeli officials are "baseless and fabricated," according to a statement broadcast by Voice of the PLO radio 11 September. The statement also pointed out that 'Arafat held no private talks with the Israeli parliamentarian.

Israel

Agreement With Hungary—An Israeli-Hungarian agreement on opening interests offices was signed in Bern, Switzerland, 14 September, Jerusalem radio reported. The offices will operate under the auspices of the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Palestinian Figure Detained—Faysal al-Husayni, director of the Institute for Arab Studies in East Jerusalem, was put under "administrative detention" for 6 months effective 12 September, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Mubarak Tour—President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo 12 September after a 4-day tour during which he participated in the ceremonies to proclaim the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and made a "working visit" to Oman, MENA reported. In remarks cited by the agency, Mubarak said that he and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Miriam discussed the importance of rapprochement between Ethiopia and Sudan. Regarding his talks with Yasir 'Arafat in Addis Ababa, Mubarak noted that the issue of Palestinian representation at any international peace conference on the Middle East was discussed, adding that consultations are in progress to reach a solution to the question. Mubarak praised bilateral relations with Oman as "excellent" and termed his exchange of views with Sultan Qabas "extremely useful."

Tabah Alert—Egyptian forces in Tabah are in a "state of emergency" following a "squabble" with the Israelis and "unusual activity" on the Israeli side of the border, according to "Cairo sources" cited by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* 11 September.

Sudan

Foreign Minister's Resignation—In a statement to *Al-Usbu'* cited by SUNA 13 September, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi "confirmed" the resignation of Foreign Minister Muhammad Tawfiq. Tawfiq reportedly is "dissatisfied" with Democratic Unionist Party stands.

Ethiopian Defector—An Ethiopian pilot requested political asylum after landing his light military plane in Sinjah 9 September, SUNA reported.

Tunisia

Tunis police dispersed an 11 September demonstration in support of the defendants on trial for plotting a coup, AFP reported, adding that some 50 fundamentalist youths were arrested.

Ethiopia

Eritrean rebels killed 350 government troops and wounded 560 in 4 hours of "heavy fighting" west of Asmera 11 September, the clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea reported.

Afghanistan

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, received the Soviet minister of power and electrification and his delegation 12 September, Kabul radio reported. According to BAKHTAR, Keshtmand had returned home the previous day from an extended visit to the USSR.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO's 'Arafat on Mideast Solution

LD132306 Budapest MTI in English 2239 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—“We are prepared to participate in an international Middle-East peace conference, where we would like to assert the rights of the Palestinian people,” stated Yasir ‘Arafat, president of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, in an interview to the political magazine of the Hungarian television *Het*.

‘Arafat, who gave an interview for the first time since he handed his peace draft to Israeli members of parliament early this week, added: During the last session of the Palestinian National Assembly, ‘Ezer Weizman, Israeli minister, sent me a letter by some journalists, in which he proposes a Palestine-Israeli confederation. I answered that we should better have a common state of two nationalities. “I do not think,” said the Arab politician, “that a Palestine-Jordan, Palestine-Israeli confederation will settle the issue. But a state of two nationalities will do that.”

In an answer to the question whether this is feasible at the present he said: “If such a willingness exists, then we must find a solution, but if we are not after any solution, then the road leads to nowhere.”

“Either we enforce the UN resolutions word by word or we start dialogue with Israel at an international conference and work out a new settlement. I accept both solutions: On one hand I am ready to attend an international conference in order to put into effect the UN resolutions, which represent international legality, on the other hand I am ready to continue direct talks on a settlement of new kind,” said Yasir ‘Arafat.

‘Arafat Addresses Geneva Meeting

LD111622 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 7 Sep 87

[“Text” of speech delivered by Yasir ‘Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, on 7 September at the fourth conference of nongovernmental organizations on Palestine held in Geneva; read by announcer]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] In spite of the current difficulties through which the Palestinian people are passing, I saw it as my duty to come to talk to you and to thank you [words indistinct] our people for peace and freedom. We deeply believe in the UN mission and in its role in establishing peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples of our globe. We believe in the vanguard role played by nongovernmental organizations in world public opinion to bolster the foundations of peace and deliver people from occupation, oppression, and injustice.

Since our Palestinian people love just peace and struggle for the sake of freedom, the twin sister of peace, they look first to the United Nations, and second to the forces

of public opinion and all peace and freedom-loving forces, to ensure the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that will deliver them from aggression, occupation, official Zionist terrorism, and Zionist militarist fascism and racism so that we may ensure for our children a free and honorable life like that enjoyed by the rest of the children of the world.

Mr Chairman, honorable members, the resolution of the international committee for coordination among nongovernmental organizations concerned with the Palestinian question — 1987 being the year of the Palestinian people — reflects your noble ambitions to ensure that this year will be one of peace for the Palestinian people. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, the 40th anniversary of the UN resolution on the partitioning of Palestine, the 20th anniversary of the June aggression and the occupation by the Zionist forces of all Palestinian territory and other Arab territories, and the 5th anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila.

These are all black pages which prick the world conscience, urging it to safeguard its values, not only because of the barbarism of the crimes committed by the Zionist forces, with the encouragement of U.S. imperialism, in their attempt to annihilate our people, but also because our Zionist-imperialist enemy determinedly continues to commit crimes and carnage without any world deterrent. This is taking place despite the flood of international resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, which demand that the Zionist aggressors stop their aggression and end their occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands.

A history of catastrophes, blood, innocent victims, and precious sacrifices is linked to these continuous chains of constant aggression against our Palestinian people in an endless attempt to eradicate the Palestinian homeland as a land, as well as the Palestinian people, history, and culture. The Palestinian people have no option but that of a determination to live and to survive whatever the price. They have no option other than that of heroic resistance in defense of freedom and of the olive branch in the land of prophets, martyrs, and olives in the face of aggression and colonialism, the confiscation of land, the establishment of settlements and the importation of settlers, and the collective arrests of our masses and strugglers. There is also the blowing up of houses and villages and the constant expulsion of our people as individuals and as groups.

This is in addition to demographic operations, Judaization, the desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places, the theft of historic heritage, the closure of houses of education, institutes, universities, and even hospitals, and the destruction of agricultural land, including the theft of water and its denial to villages and villagers.

Yes, our people, who are small in number, had no alternative other than to take up their firm and humane [word indistinct] in the face of the most modern U.S.-made weapons to ensure that blood would triumph over

steel and the Zionist military machine. The U.S.-made tanks and aircraft were not satisfied with the flesh of our children, women, and old men which they had devoured. The hands of the Zionist leaders and their conscience are stained with the blood of innocent Palestinians, whose flesh became a field for carrying out experiments in the technology of murder just because they were Palestinians. The Palestinians insisted on standing their ground and on living in the face of an arrogant enemy whose presence is conditional on the absence of others, in fact, the annihilation of others, an enemy who adopts the law of the jungle and the logic of force against our people. For this he uses the technology of advanced U.S. weapons to go forward [words indistinct] so that they can drag the world back into a defunct era of colonialism, racism, and fascism and push an area of highly strategic sensitivity to the brink of a nuclear abyss.

Mr Chairman, members, 3 months ago the 20th anniversary of the June aggression and the occupation of all the Palestinian land was observed. The bullets of the Zionist occupiers were mowing down the sons of the Palestinian people who declared on that anniversary, as they usually do on such occasions, their rejection of the occupation and settlement of their land. They declared their stubborn insistence on exercising their lawful right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state on their homeland under the leadership of the PLO. During those same hours, our sons in the steadfast and beleaguered Palestinian camps in Lebanon were holding their ground in the face of blockades and massacres which have been in effect for the last 5 years to reaffirm to the entire world that the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the accompanying conspiracies and massacres committed by the Zionist invaders and their agents — the sectarian gangs — did not and will never put an end to the Palestinian people, as the invaders and their masters and lackeys thought.

During the invasion of Lebanon and the 1982 siege of Beirut, the Zionist and U.S. leaders thought that blind and foolish force was capable of crushing our people and destroying their will. They destroyed the camps and committed crimes and massacres, including the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. We lost more than 72,000 martyrs and wounded — Palestinians and Lebanese. But our people's will and resolve to live and remain where they were confronted the Zionist aggressors and we stood our ground. We were able to confront them in the longest Arab-Zionist war and in the most successful war of attrition undertaken to date. Zionist society is still suffering the psychological effects of that war, effects on the Zionist society's present and future. The voices that are today raised by the Zionist entity openly admitting the failure of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982, due to the firmness of our people and our allies in Lebanon and the firmness of our sons and brothers who wrote the song of heroism while defending life, freedom, and peace against the forces of death, war, and darkness, are many!

At the same time on this anniversary our people inside our occupied territories are displaying legendary steadfastness and unshakable resolve to resist the Zionist occupiers. Our people were able, inside and outside the occupied territories, through their unified will and through the unity of our generous masses, to destroy the Zionist-U.S. and lackey forces who were striking at the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All that was crowned by the unity of the machinery of the revolution within our Palestine National Council in its 18th session in Algiers and our political program, which enjoys our people's national unanimity both inside and outside our occupied territories. It is a program of freedom, liberation, and peace. The wager that was made in 1982 has failed. The PLO, with its framework and its capabilities to resist, stood its ground militarily, politically, organizationally, and popularly — locally, nationally, and internationally — against the maximum degree of Zionist-U.S. aggression and states of siege. Such a position gave the PLO the courage and strength to continue its resistance against the occupation and the occupiers and their masters with new means, strength, and conviction.

Mr Chairman, members, and those present, the fire with which [words indistinct] the occupied Palestinian land is the same fire that burns our Palestinian people in Lebanon. Racist Israel, which in 1982 failed to put an end to the Palestinian people and the PLO and was compelled to withdraw from major parts of Lebanon due to the heroic war of attrition waged by our Palestinian-Lebanese masses and their joint forces, is primarily responsible for the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps by some sectarian and lackey forces. These forces revolve in the orbit of the Zionist policy [words indistinct] and not only against Palestine and [words indistinct] but against Lebanon and the people of Lebanon by way of a conspiracy to destroy the unity of the Lebanese people on a sectarian basis. They seek to divide Lebanon into sectarian cantons, to destroy Lebanon's economy and make it poor, and to strike at this Lebanese-Palestinian unity by way of continuous siege of the Palestinian camps to evict the Palestinians from Lebanon. But where to? To the sea? To the unknown? From here I appeal to you to raise your voice and work through all available means to stop the siege of our camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon, to halt the continuous Zionist criminal air and naval raids on Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages, and to put an end to the naval blockade on them by the Zionist Navy. From here I appeal to you to make available the elementary conditions of life for our besieged camps by enabling international agencies and the International Red Cross to work and help those camp dwellers who are still there and to rebuild what was destroyed by the bombs, especially the [words indistinct] deprived of water, medicine, food [words indistinct] and which until now has witnessed [words indistinct] and their territorial integrity, national independence, and security [words indistinct]. The conspiracy going on in Lebanon is aimed at both Lebanon and Palestine, as well as at the Middle East region and its balkanization to facilitate control

over the area and its wealth and to bring it and its people under the domination of international monopolies. Brothers, I said when I left Beirut in 1982 that the hurricane and volcano that erupted in Beirut at the beginning of the Zionist-U.S. invasion will not stop [words indistinct]. We now see that the hurricane is sweeping the entire region and will destroy many interests in the region and will detonate many things in this part of the world.

Mr Chairman, members, and those present, the Arabian Gulf region is witnessing a serious development as a result of the Iraq-Iran war and the consequential deployment of fleets, particularly the U.S. fleet. The U.S.-Zionist alliance plays an ugly role in the escalation of tension and the expansion of this war by encouraging its continuation in a region whose stability constitutes one of the main factors of world peace. This is evident to all. Israel is playing a role that complements the U.S. plans and which obstructs any effort being made for achieving world peace and international security, whether in Palestine or in the Arabian Gulf. Here I cannot but express my profound anxiety over the heightening tension and the increase of naval fleets in the Gulf and what this tension and naval presence constitute in the form of a definite threat to world peace. In this connection I add my voice [words indistinct] demanding a halt to the Iraq-Iran war, the solving of the conflict by peaceful means, and the acceptance of the peaceful initiatives, including the Security Council's latest resolution which was accepted by Iraq but not by Iran. We should make every effort to lessen the tension in this vital region before [words indistinct] and the destruction becomes widespread.

Mr Chairman, friends, the UN General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions championing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The UN General Assembly then reached agreement on the means for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which would guarantee the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people. UN Resolutions 38/58 G and 41/48 D stress the need to hold an international Middle East peace conference within the framework of the United Nations and under its supervision with the participation of the UN Security Council permanent members and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO on equal footing with the others. The UN General Assembly has called for the speedy formation of a preparatory committee for this international conference. The same resolutions were adopted during the Harare Nonaligned Summit, the Kuwait Islamic Summit, and the Addis Ababa OAU Conference, as well as various Arab summit conferences. Likewise, the socialist bloc countries have strongly supported these resolutions, and the EEC member countries in their final statement in Brussel called for an international conference on the basis of the Venice Statement, which was based on the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and PLO participation. All the UN Security Council permanent members, with

the exception of the United States, have responded to this call. All the parties concerned with this conflict except for the Zionist side have agreed to the call.

Thus once more the Zionist-U.S. alliance constitutes an obstacle to progress on the road to peace [in this area], which constitutes one of the important and basic pillars of international peace. They insist on continuing with the mania and arrogance of force, which is based on ideological rigidity, to bring about something impossible. They insist on transforming the Jews into a new Nazi force against the Palestinian people, whom they are trying to erase from life and existence. Within this framework I would like to salute the Israeli peace forces which stood bravely against the Fascist resolutions and against the invasion of Lebanon and which stand today on the side of the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people on their land — Palestine. Throughout the past years we have reiterated that peace in Palestine is an indivisible part of world peace and that the failure to realize peace in Palestine endangers world security and safety. Today we repeat again: War begins in Palestine; peace also begins in Palestine.

Mr Chairman, honorable members of the conference, the only and principal obstacle standing in the way of a solid, just, and lasting peace in Palestine and in the Middle East is the U.S.-Zionist obstacle. More frankly, I would say that U.S. policy in the Middle East is the basic obstacle to peace and is the one sustaining the so-called Zionist inflexibility, which insolently flouts international will. Washington stands on the side of aggression and occupation against peace and against justice in Palestine. Successive administrations continue to provide billions of dollars and tons of sophisticated and advanced weapons — even those prohibited internationally — to the Zionist entity annually so that it may remain capable of continuing its aggression and its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and continue its defiance of the entire human race. It is this same U.S. administration that established a strategic military alliance with Israel so that it could become the spearhead of the new U.S. imperialism in the region. It also provides it with full protection at the United Nations and its agencies, as well as at the UN Security Council, through the use of the right of veto to obstruct internationally legitimate resolutions demanding an end to the aggression against and occupation of the Palestinian people.

Now it is important to remember that Israel, as you know, has introduced, with the help of the United States and some European countries, nuclear weapons into the region and threatened more than once to use them. Israel was also helped in producing a missile, named Jericho, which carries nuclear warheads and is capable of hitting areas inside the Soviet Union and faraway Arab areas.

Mr Chairman, brothers and friends, spreading awareness of the facts of the Palestinian problem and the realization of the Palestinian message, which is open and contrary to the racist and closed Zionist message, is at

the same time a warning to all mankind against the growing dangers to world peace. Therefore, any support for the just Palestinian struggle is support for the struggle for world peace. The nongovernmental organizations are able, without doubt, to give and work directly for the support of the steadfastness of our people in their land and for reducing the sufferings of our people inside their besieged and threatened camps. Many of you have exerted great efforts to support our people and to support our just struggle and to reduce the sufferings of our children, women, and old people in more than one place and on more than one occasion. We, in the name of this people, extend our gratitude and thanks to you. Your presence here today is an important part of this support which our Palestinian people need.

Mr Chairman, brothers, and friends, what is happening today in our world — the attempts to escalate world tension in more than one place and on more than one level, particularly when we see the determination of the U.S. Government to continue the "Star Wars" race, the nuclear conflict which constitutes a direct deadly threat to all mankind on our planet, this planet which has become crowded with nuclear weapons belonging to the superpowers and others belonging to a number of big and small countries in such a way that restraints on them could loosen as a result of any danger, or an adventure, or any a sudden madness, and controlling the machine and the electronic systems — is a matter which calls for a collective human effort from all states and governments. Hence we look at the attempts at reconciliation, and to remove medium-range missiles in Europe, as one of the most serious and hot issues in preparation for the achievement of international agreement on all the hot issues in the world, including the Middle East, Latin America, Central America, Southeast Asia and southern Africa — whose peoples and states are facing the fascist and racist regime of Pretoria, which is in alliance with Tel Aviv's Zionist and racist regime. The two together represent two faces of the same coin of neocolonialism in southern Africa and in the northwestern [as heard] part of the continent. They are the two bridgeheads for neocolonialism in our countries and the spearheads of the imperialist world monopolies.

We on this side stand strongly by the people of Namibia and the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and we stand by the people of South Africa and its struggling nationalist forces and send greetings from here to the struggler Nelson Mandela in his prison. We also stand strongly by the African confrontation states which are facing the aggression of the racist regime of Pretoria and its agents, the gangs and the mercenaries, the professionals of killing and aggressive war. We also, in the name of our people, stand by all the freemen and revolutionaries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and renew our firm support for the peoples of Central America in their confrontation with U.S. aggression and praise

the agreement reached by the summit of the presidents of the states of Central America in Guatemala on the removal of the detonator of wars and the achievement of peace among themselves.

Mr Chairman, brothers and friends, noble audience, the world is approaching a complicated and interdependent age, economically and technologically, and mankind has no choice other than to eliminate the sources of danger to disarm the aggressors, removing the weapons of destruction — otherwise, destruction will prevail in the world world — and there is no way to achieve this unless people gain their rights, freedom and full independence, politically and economically. Our Palestinian people will remain committed to achieving a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in Palestine and in the Middle East so that our people will be able to live freely and securely on their free Palestinian land and contribute, together with all peoples of the world, to creating world peace. There will be no just peace in Palestine without the withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from all the occupied Arab territories in Arab Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria and the fulfillment of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, at the forefront of which is the right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil — Palestine.

From here we declare to you that we accept all international initiatives to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, at the forefront of which is the convening of an international conference, which Israel refuses to accept, thus defying international will.

Mr Chairman, friends, we insist on the convening of this international conference under UN auspices, on the basis of international legitimacy, and on the basis of the international resolutions which were ratified by the United Nations concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis and the UN Security Council's resolution for ending the Zionist occupation in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and the rest of the occupied Arab territories. This is why the current Palestinian reality integrates and positively interacts with current international reality. I wish your meeting success and wish your organizations progress and expansion. This is an age in which hopes emerge and when the efforts of nongovernmental organizations unite with the efforts of the first international establishment, the United Nations. More voices call for peace, call for freedom, and the foundations for peace are being consolidated for a better future. Thank you all and it is a revolution until victory.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, general commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution

Chad

Libyan Conflict Reports Continue

Bardai Bombed 11 Sep

AB111903 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1850 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] The colonialist regime of Tripoli has announced that a certain cease-fire was expected to be in force beginning at 1100 [1000 GMT] today. What a curious cease-fire this was, considering it is known that the Libyan Air Force relentlessly bombed Wour at 1212 local time [1112 GMT]. This afternoon, it was the turn of Bardai to be bombed by the barbarians' Air Force. Thus, the already long list of the victims of Libya's ignoble methods unfortunately continues to grow. It will be recalled that yesterday's attack against Faya-Largeau left 12 civilians dead and 20 others wounded. Yesterday afternoon, Fada, Zouar, and Wour were put to the sword and fire following Libyan raids.

Libya Makes Overflights

AB121919 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1855 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Communique No 96 issued by the FANT High Command on 12 September in Ndjamenan]

[Text] Yesterday, 11 September 1987, at 1100 local time [1000 GMT], a cease-fire was expected to go into effect between Chad and Libya. Chad has respected and continues to respect this cease-fire. However, it must be noted that the Libyan Air Force, in contempt of the persistent peace efforts being exerted by the OAU chairman, as well as by people of goodwill throughout the world, the Libyan Air Force, on the same day [11 September]—and as it has done in the past—resumed its bombings of Ounianga Kebir, Wour, and Bardai throughout the morning and afternoon.

Today, 12 September, Libyan combat aircraft flew over the localities of Zouar, Bardai, and Am Zoer. The overflight of Am Zoer in the east of the country was not carried out by chance. It is connected with the presence of Libyan forces posted on Sudanese territory who want to attack Chad from Sudan's territory of Darour. The FANT High Command hereby issues a strong warning to the Libyan slave traders against their barbaric acts of aggression.

Sudan, Algeria Support Criticized

AB111008 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Algeria and Sudan are pursuing a fuzzy policy toward the Republic of Chad. These two countries, which maintain diplomatic relations with our country, have just turned their backs on our nation by warmly embracing the Tripoli regime. Algiers and Khartoum

openly state everywhere that the Chadian locality of Aozou belongs to Libya and that our forces violated Libyan territory. By making these statements, the governments of these two countries [words indistinct] in the field of international laws that govern the existence of independent and sovereign states. At the same time they scorn the Charter of the OAU and all its members.

This violation of borders inherited from the colonial era, a violation strongly condemned by the pan-African organization's charter, is approved by Sudan, Algeria, and Libya. How else can one explain why Chadli Bendjedid, [Algerian] head of state, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, [Sudanese] head of government, have their officials claim that Aozou should be restored to Libya? The two countries named are also implicitly ready to attack Chad. Sudan is already doing this under another guise by harboring Libyan troops on its territory. Algeria, perhaps due to its great distance from Chad, takes pleasure in scandalous and shameful political pronouncements. And yet, Algeria and Libya, just like Chad, had their borders demarcated under the same international agreements.

For several months, Sudan, which is now under the tutelage of Tripoli, has been throwing sand in the eyes of Chad's authorities with its diplomacy and by sometimes denying the presence of any Libyan troops in Darfur Province. But that is a lie! The Libyan troops are definitely stationed in that region. Why is Khartoum acting this way toward our country? (Our dear) Sudanese leaders, first review the political and military situation in your own country before trying to destabilize your neighbors. The lesson given by the fascist Al-Qadhdhafi to the Sudanese authorities in Omdurman in 1984 now seems to be forgotten by the leadership in Khartoum. But Jafar al-Numayri, the former Sudanese head of state, has not forgotten it.

More serious is the statement made by Algeria's FLN in its role as the supreme political organ of that country. Algiers allows itself to be dragged toward the messy position of Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, who recently stated, with no sense of diplomatic decency, that Aozou belongs to Libya. A few days ago, the Algerian political party accused Chadian forces of violating Libyan borders. One question for Chadli Bendjedid: When the Libyan forces penetrated deep into the interior of Chadian territory at Fada, 500 km from the border with Libya, where were you, Mr President? The occupation of a large part of our territory and the daily Libyan raids against northern Chad must indeed be a source of joy for Chadli Bendjedid and the FLN.

Here is another point to be strongly emphasized: Is Algeria not a member of the OAU ad hoc committee concerned with the Chad-Libya border dispute? Does Algeria not have the duty to try to find a solution to the conflict dividing the two countries? Algeria is accusing Chad of violating Libyan territory, and yet, as a member of the OAU ad hoc committee, it should not take sides on this matter. However, the Algerian authorities are now doing precisely this. In light of this fact, can Algeria remain a member of the OAU ad hoc committee?

'Playing Diplomatic Game' Questioned

AB111952 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French
1853 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Moussa Dago commentary]

[Text] By proclaiming a cease-fire as requested by the OAU, the government of President Hissein Habre has once again demonstrated its concern to see that peace is restored between Chad and Libya. Chad's decision can be seen to have been a courageous one when one realizes that our country is the main victim of this conflict. Meanwhile, it is openly being attacked and [words indistinct] on its own territory. It can also be seen that this was a courageous decision if one knows that Chad, far from further capitalizing on its military advantage, instead prefers diplomacy to resolve the issue. It was also within this spirit and in order not to give time to the Libyan expansionists to take advantage of this respite that the Chadian Government has demanded the immediate convening of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chadian-Libyan dispute. But the Chadian Government stated that this cease-fire will be meaningful only if it leads to a rapid and final settlement of the conflict. This is an important clarification which means that for Chad, this cease-fire must not lead to a status quo favorable to Libya, for we should not forget that the Libyan invaders are still occupying a portion of our territory.

Knowing the real nature of the Libyan regime, based as it is on lies and treachery, the government calls on the Chadian people to remain mobilized and vigilant. This proved to be the correct decision since on the very day the cease-fire was to go into effect, that is, this morning at 1100 [1000 GMT], the Libyan Air Force came to bomb Ounianga Kebir and Wour. Under these conditions, is it really possible to play the diplomatic game

with Libya, whose notoriously barbaric and sadistic regime has on several occasions flouted and remained indifferent to international conventions? In any case, on the Chadian side, there is no doubt about the desire to calm the situation. The proclamation of the cease-fire came into force 24 hours after the Foreign Ministry's communique reiterating Chad's preparedness to accept any initiative that would favor a just and lasting settlement of the conflict.

With the decision taken yesterday by the Council of Ministers, it will be noted that this is for the umpteenth time that our country is accepting peace initiatives. The world community must take this into account.

Envoy to Egypt on Readiness for Talks

NC111233 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1140 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA)—Joseph Gibang Mbida, Chad's ambassador to Cairo, has expressed his country's willingness to begin a direct dialogue with Libya under OAU auspices for the sake of maintaining peace in the region.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the Chadian ambassador expressed his country's unreserved welcome of all goodwill efforts and neutral proposals that seek to preserve peace and stability between Chad and Libya. He noted the efforts of some African countries, notably Togo and Gabon, to achieve a peaceful and just solution for the conflict between the two sides.

Ambassador Joseph Gibang Mbida asserted that Chad does not object to referring the Libyan-Chadian dispute over Aozou to the International Court on the condition that Libya will accept the court's ruling on this issue.

Kuwait

UK Emerging as European Gulf Leader

LD111023 Kuwait KUNA in English
0939 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpt] London, Sept 11 (KUNA)—Britain was emerging as the leader of a joint European naval force in the Gulf following the commitment by more nations to the minesweeping effort, it was reported here Friday [11 Sep].

Dutch and Belgian naval teams held talks at the British Ministry of Defence yesterday to hammer out deployment details, official sources here confirmed this morning.

Earlier the Dutch announced that they are coordinating their minesweeping plans with Britain's Royal Navy and relying on it for logistic help.

Yesterday's discussions covered common rules of engagement in the (event) of an attack on the minesweepers and there was an agreement on pooling information about the type of mines discovered and to divide sweeping tasks among them.

The *Independent* newspaper said that British expertise in the Gulf, where it had operated for seven years, would give the Royal Navy "a key role."

In addition, the British officials said that similar talks would shortly be held with the French Navy.

Britain maintains the Royal Navy Armilla patrol in the region since the war began. Its task is to escort British Merchant Navy in the southern part of the Gulf.

The Armilla patrol will be strengthened next week when four British minesweepers are expected to arrive in the area. [passage omitted]

Minister Comments on Sabotage Role

LD130125 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information
Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 12 Sep (KUNA)—Minister of Interior Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad expressed regret in a press statement published here today over the involvement of Kuwaiti elements in certain incidents recently witnessed in Kuwait.

In a statement to the *Al-Siyasah* newspaper, he said: "Our consolation is that this is an exception to the rule. Our confidence in Kuwait's citizenry is great. We absolutely should not pass judgment on any group when some anomalous members of it are involved in acts of sabotage and explosions."

Shaykh Nawaf quoted what the amir, may God protect him, had announced: "Do not blame one person for another person's crimes."

As for the fire at Kuwait University on the evening of 4 September, the interior minister said that sabotage has not been ruled out due to the conditions of the incident. In discussing the fire at Shamiya's secondary boys' school, which broke out at dawn last Wednesday [9 Sep], he said that the inquiry into the incident proved that the fire was started intentionally, adding: "We do not rule out that it was the deed of a group of children." [passage omitted]

Oman

Egypt's Mubarak on 'Private Visit'

JN111154 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt arrived in the country at 1400 today on a 2-day private visit to the Sultanate. Leading those who received his excellency at Salalah Civil Airport was his brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. Also receiving his excellency the Egyptian president were His Highness Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal, minister of national heritage and culture; His Excellency Sayf ibn Hamad ibn Sa'ud, chief of the Sultani Court; His Excellency Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, director of the palace's office; His Excellency Hilal ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of state [title as heard] and Dhofar governor; His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Muhammad ibn al-Zubayr ibn 'Ali, his majesty the sultan's adviser for economic planning affairs; His Excellency Dr 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, adviser to his majesty the sultan; and his excellency the Egyptian ambassador accredited to the Sultanate.

Following the reception ceremonies, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id accompanied his guest His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to his residence at the Al-Husn Palace.

Meets With Qabus; Departs

NC121029 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0952 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Salaiah, 12 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak resumed his talks with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman this morning. The session was attended by 'Umar al-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, chairman of the Egyptian Public Information Authority, said that these talks concerned developments in the Gulf, Arab issues, and the Middle East situation, as well as prospects for convening an international peace conference and the views of the parties concerned. The discussion also touched on ways to promote Egyptian-Omani relations in all fields, he added. Dr al-Biltaji noted that the talks between the two leaders reflected the historical and fraternal ties between

the two countries and were part of the continuous consultations between the two leaders to serve the Arab and Islamic causes.

Following the round of talks, President Mubarak and members of the delegation accompanying him left for Salalah airport, where they boarded an aircraft en route back home. President Mubarak was seen off at the airport by His Majesty Sultan Qabus, senior Omani officials, and the staff members of the Egyptian Embassy.

Sultan Meets Saudi, Iranian Envoys
JN111355 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, in his majesty's office at the Al-Husn Palace at noon today. The Saudi foreign minister conveyed a verbal message from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, to his brother his majesty the sultan.

The meeting was attended by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate.

Afterward, his majesty the sultan received His Excellency Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affairs, who conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. The meeting was attended by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Muscat.

Qatar

Amir Receives Iranian Envoy 12 Sep
JN121103 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050
GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Doha, 12 Sep (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, has received a verbal message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affairs, conveyed the message during a meeting today with his highness the amir of Qatar. QNA said the message deals with regional developments.

The meeting was attended by 'Ali Rajabi, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Doha.

The Iranian official arrived in Doha earlier today on a visit to Qatar within the framework of his current tour of the region.

Saudi Arabia

GCC Ministers Begin Meeting
LD121048 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Sep—The GCC Ministerial Council began its 24th session at the Palace of Conferences here in Jeddah this afternoon in the presence of the GCC

member countries' foreign ministers and the GCC secretary general.

Attacks on Kuwait Hit
LD121951 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Sep (SPA)—The GCC Ministerial Council has started the first meeting of its 24th session this evening at the Palace of Congresses in Jeddah under the chairmanship of UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al Nu'aymi.

The meeting was limited to their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers.

During this session the Council will study the current situation and developments in the region, particularly the recent missile attacks on Kuwait. These are condemned by the Council and will be studied in conformity with the resolutions passed by the higher council at its last session. The Council will also study the contacts that were made concerning the Iran-Iraq war following the Arab League's resolution and within the framework of coordination among the member states.

1st Session Finishes
LD130020 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Sep (SPA)—THE GCC Ministerial Council ended its first session of its 24th meeting at a late hour this evening.

The Council will resume its meetings tomorrow morning, God willing.

United Arab Emirates

Iranian Envoy on View of Provocations
LD121705 Tehran IRNA in English
1628 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept. 12, IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran, despite its great self-control cannot be indifferent towards 'negative performance' and 'provocative policies' of other countries, warned Iranian Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati.

During a stop-over on his way home from China, Besharati met and conferred with ruler of Sharjah Haykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi Saturday [12 Sep].

The ruler of Sharjah, pointing to the existing relations between the two countries, stressed on the need for cooperation among the regional states in order to prevent presence and influence of foreign powers in the region.

In another development, Besharati conferred with U.A.E. Minister of Defense Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Makutum of the U.A.E.

At the meeting, the U.A.E. minister mentioned the traditional ties between Iran and his country, expressing hope that permanent security will be soon established in the region.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

In response, the Iranian official said that Iran calls for peace and tranquility in the region more than any other nation. However, he added, the root of aggression should

be eradicated and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq ought to be condemned and punished so that a just peace and lasting security might be achieved in the region.

UN's Perez de Cuellar Arrives in Baghdad
JN131739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1727 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit to Iraq. He was received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Isamat Kittani, Iraq's permanent UN representative; and a number of senior officials. Perez de Cuellar's arrival was witnessed by more than 60 journalists representing Arab and international news agencies and newspapers who arrived in Baghdad to cover Perez de Cuellar's visit to Baghdad.

Confers With 'Aziz

JN141043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA)—The first round of talks began here today between Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The talks deal with ways to implement Security Council Resolution 598 issued on 20 July which calls for an end to the Iraq-Iran war. Iraq welcomed the resolution and promised to implement it.

RCC Regional Command Discuss UN Resolution
JN122021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command. During this meeting, the RCC and the Regional Command affirmed that Iraq is monitoring the Iranian position and will define its stand on Iran in light of its clear and open acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 as an indivisible whole and without any procrastination. The RCC and the Regional Command said Iraq will deal only with clear-cut positions to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace for the peoples of the region, including Iran. The RCC and Regional Command said any procrastination and maneuver will not achieve the goals being sought by the region's peoples and the peace-loving people of the world.

It was also emphasized that Resolution 598 should be implemented in a coordinated, comprehensive, and accurate manner in light of its being an indivisible whole. In this regard, the meeting recalled statements by President Saddam Husayn and other authoritative officials that Iraq will not accept any attempt to divide the resolution or to circumvent its provisions. Examples of this are the attempts to separate the cease-fire from the unconditional and comprehensive withdrawal to international borders or attempts to evade or circumvent the systematic implementation of the resolution.

The RCC and the Ba'th Party Command asserted that the stands of Iraq and the Arabs are formulated on the basis of the essential interests of the Arab nation. They

affirmed that Iranian aggression on Iraq and the Arab Gulf states is at the center of these interests. They also emphasized that the formulation of the stand of Iraq and the Arabs toward world states is determined in light of the stands of these states, especially the major powers, toward this issue.

The RCC and the Regional Command called on the big powers to adopt clear stands under all circumstances toward the accurate and comprehensive implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and the practical steps associated with it.

During the meeting, the RCC and the Regional Command discussed current political issues, particularly the pan-Arab security issues related to the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. They also were acquainted with the results of the 7-member Arab committee's visit to the USSR. The RCC and the Regional Command expressed satisfaction with these results.

The meeting also discussed the UN secretary general's visit to Baghdad. The RCC and the Regional Command welcomed Perez de Cuellar and expressed Iraq's readiness to hold positive and constructive talks with him. It was noted that Iraq's stand toward UN Security Council Resolution 598 and ways to implement it was defined in the Iraqi foreign minister's official message to the UN secretary general on 23 July 1987.

Ramadan Cited on Soviet Stand on War, Syria
JN120930 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Sep (WAM)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has said that the Soviet stand, which indulges [yujamil] Iran with regard to sanctions, although it rejects Security Council Resolution No 598, falls within the framework of the Soviet conflict and competition with the United States. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* published today, the Iraqi official added that his country rejects this competition coming at the expense of Iraq. Taha Yasin Ramadan refused to describe the Soviet stand as a new one of wanting the war to continue. He said: The USSR is convinced this war will not achieve its interests in the region.

The Iraqi RCC member affirmed that the situation of navigation in the Arab Gulf is the result of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He said: The presence of U.S. naval ships in the Gulf waters is linked with ending the war. He noted that those who call for separating the security of safe navigation in the Gulf from the Iraq-Iran war harbor no good intentions toward Iraq. He added that navigation in the Gulf is part of this war.

Ramadan reiterated his country's absolute refusal to separate the safety of navigation from the Iraq-Iran war. He said Iraq will not abide by any decision issued in this respect even if it is issued by the Security Council. Taha Yasin Ramadan also affirmed the importance of the

Arab stand toward ending the war. He said: Any development in this stand and the imposition of sanctions on the party that rejects [Resolution No 598] constitute an important, basic factor which affects the international stand.

With regard to Syrian-Iraqi relations, the Iraqi official said that no new change came over these relations despite Arab efforts which have been exerted in this regard. On the meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents in the presence of Jordan's monarch, King Husayn, Taha Yasin Ramadan said: That meeting produced no results. Each of us is still standing firm in his position because our logic is completely different from that of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. We have no minimum level of confidence, which is an important factor in taking any simple step.

Reportage on Gulf War Operations Continues

Spokesman Denies Plane Downed

JN111452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1443 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA)—Iraq has denied the downing of an Iraqi plane last night as announced by Tehran radio at noon today. In a statement to INA a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said that they are accustomed to hearing such false allegations from the Iranian media. He added that all the Iraqi planes which carried out their duties last night returned safely to base.

Communique No 2,821

JN111640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,821 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces have continued their combat activities against our country's enemies. The following is a roundup of these activities for last night and today:

1. Scores of our helicopter gunships carried out 68 combat sorties on enemy assembly points and positions today, inflicting additional losses. Our helicopters then returned safely to base, praise be to God.
2. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, six enemy personnel were killed, two infantry positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, four enemy personnel were wounded and another ammunition dump was blown up.
3. In the VII Army Corps sector, three enemy personnel were killed, one tank and five emplacements were destroyed, and one shovel [preceding word in English] was set on fire. In the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris, two other emplacements were destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up.

4. In the I Army Corps northern sector, two vehicles were destroyed. In the sector of the Special I Army Corps—the Allahu Akbar Forces—two scoundrels were killed.

5. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Qal'at Dizah and its environs with long-range artillery last night and this morning. As a result, three civilians were wounded in Basra. Two children and five women were martyred and eight civilians, including one child and two women, were wounded in Al-Sulaymaniyah. In Qal'at Dizah and its environs, 5 civilians, including 3 women and 1 child, were martyred, and 10 other civilians, including 6 children, were wounded. The enemy shelling also damaged civilian property and houses. Paradise to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1987

Spokesman on Iranian Shelling

JN120915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA)—Iraq has announced that 36 civilians were martyred and 158 others wounded as a result of the Iranian regime's artillery shelling of strictly residential areas despite the presence of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar [in Tehran] on a peace mission. In a statement to INA today, a military spokesman said that Iranian artillery shelling during the past 2 days and this morning was targeted against residential areas in Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Qal'at Dizah, Badrah, Khanaqin, Sirawan, Qal'at Salih, and Al-Rawabah in the Maysan Governorate.

The spokesman reported that the Iranian regime's artillery on the evening of 10 September shelled residential areas in Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Qal'at Dizah, Badrah, Khanaqin, Sirawan, and Qal'at Shalih. As a result, 24 civilians, including 4 women and 2 children, were martyred and 142 civilians, including 18 women and 35 children, were wounded.

The spokesman added that yesterday and last night the Iranian regime shelled residential areas in the cities of Basra and Al-Sulaymaniyah. As a result, 12 civilians, including 5 women and 4 children, were martyred and 15 civilians, including 5 women and 3 children, were wounded. The spokesman said that early this morning the Iranian regime shelled the village of Al-Rawabah in the Maysan Governorate, wounding one civilian.

The spokesman asserted that Iraq brings these facts to the attention of world public opinion so that it will see clearly how the Iranian Government is placing serious obstacles in the way of the UN secretary general, disregarding humanitarian ethics and principles, and committing ugly crimes against innocent civilians. Iraq wants world public opinion to realize that Iran's ruling clique is a terrorist gang that perpetrates crimes and ignores international law and custom, mediation efforts, and the most elementary rules of courtesy.

The spokesman emphasized that to express its disregard for the will of the international community and the call for peace and its insistence on continuing the war, the aggression, and crimes against civilians, the Iranian Government received the UN secretary general and his peace mission by hitting purely civilian areas, killing women and children, and destroying the homes of civilians.

Communique No 2,822

JN121630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,822 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing their combat activities in defense of our land and sovereignty against the aggressors, the agents of Zionism. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. The knights of the helicopters carried out 57 combat missions against enemy troop concentrations, equipment, and weapons. After inflicting new losses on the enemy, the knights returned safely to base. God be praised.

2. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, our forces killed four enemy personnel and destroyed two infantry positions, one observation post, and one boat.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our forces killed three scoundrels and destroyed three infantry positions. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one infantry position and one observation post were destroyed.

4. On the VII Army Corps front, three enemy personnel were killed and one infantry position was destroyed. In the VI Army Corps northern sector, two infantry positions were destroyed and two vehicles were burned.

5. The evil Khomeyniites shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. Five citizens, including two children, were martyred and seven others, including two children and three women, were wounded. The shelling also damaged houses and property. The criminal enemy shelled a village in the Maysan Governorate, wounding one citizen. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 September 1987

Fighting in North Denied

JN130903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA)—Iraq has denied Iranian claims about fighting on the Iraqi border areas. In a statement to INA at noon today, an Iraqi military

spokesman said that these claims are ridiculous and are refuted by the stability and tranquility currently prevailing in the northern border areas. This reality is known to the Iraqi citizens and the representatives of the Arab and foreign mass media in Iraq.

The spokesman added that the series of allegations blared out by the Iranian trumpets of propaganda in themselves are contradictory. They are a feeble attempt to cover up the large-scale successful operations carried out by the Iranian opposition. They are also an attempt to cover up the tragic situation experienced by the Iranian people in confronting the repressive, terrorist Iranian regime.

Regarding Iranian claims on attacking areas inside Iraq, the spokesman said such activities had not taken place in the past 2 days. He pointed out that Iraq continues to refrain from striking at purely residential areas as it has done for a long time now, hoping the Iranian rulers will not force Iraq to resume strikes in the future with their insistence on striking at residential areas.

Communique No 2,823

JN131609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,823 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces have continued to defend the homeland through their military operations. The following is a roundup of these activities for last night and today:

1. Five enemy soldiers were killed and an infantry position was destroyed in the Special I Army corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces. Four different positions were destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up in the II Army Corps central sector.

2. Two enemy vehicles were burned, one infantry position and a medium machinegun were destroyed and their personnel killed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One vehicle was destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers were wounded in the V Army Corps northern sector.

4. Three scoundrels were killed, one shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed and another damaged, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector. Four infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed and enemy engineering work was halted in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our frontline units and were safely transferred to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1987

Shelling of Khorramshahr, 'Abadan Denied
JN131853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1838 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iraq shelled the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]-'Abadan areas and a number of neighboring villages on the Bahmanshir Canal in Iran. In a statement to INA this evening, the spokesman described these claims as absolutely unfounded. He said this is an attempt by the Iranian regime to cover up its crimes last night and the night before in shelling residential areas in Iraq. He said these Iranian crimes drew denunciation from world public opinion, so the Iranian regime has begun making false accusations at random. He affirmed no one can possibly believe the Iranian media's lies.

Shelling of Basra Noted
JN131959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1943 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has told INA that the Iranian regime began shelling the city of Basra at 2205 [1805 GMT] this evening. He noted that the number of shells which have fallen on the city since the preparation of this statement has reached 17. The spokesman said public opinion will be notified of civilian losses as a result of this Iranian shelling after the count has been completed. He said that by this action the Iranian regime is deliberately ignoring the presence of the UN secretary general in Baghdad and is trying to prevent Perez de Cuellar from carrying out his honorable humanitarian mission by creating an atmosphere of military escalation. The spokesman called on honorable men in the world and all advocates of peace to become acquainted with the Iranian crimes. He affirmed that Iraq for its part will refrain from responding for the time being in appreciation of the UN secretary general and his noble mission.

Violation of Airspace Denied
JN140636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA)—Iraq has categorically denied Iranian claims that Iraqi warplanes yesterday violated Iranian airspace. In a statement to INA today, a military spokesman said no Iraqi plane left its base yesterday and that Iranian claims aim to undermine the UN secretary general's mission. The spokesman said this story by the Iranian rulers is absolutely baseless.

Iranian Offensive 'Repulsed'
JN140724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0652 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA)—The Iraqi forces repulsed and destroyed an Iranian offensive in the central sector area of operations after midnight last night. In

a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that at 0130 today [2130 GMT on 13 September] the Iranian regime sent a force estimated at one infantry regiment, supported by intensive artillery, tank, and mortar fire, to attack the Iraqi forces in the central sector. The spokesman said the force was repulsed and destroyed. The spokesman added that the Iranian regime fired 17 long-range artillery shells at strictly residential areas in the city of Basra at 2205 [1805 GMT] yesterday. As a result, several houses were damaged.

The Iraqi military spokesman noted that the Iranian regime has tried to create a military escalation in the past 3 days while the UN secretary general is in Baghdad, violating the simplest principles of international dealing and conduct.

The spokesman compared on one hand the course of the Iranian rulers, who did not hesitate to announce their rejection of the Security Council resolution to end the war and who openly attack the Iraqi border and strictly residential areas, and on the other the conduct of Iraq, which accepted the resolution, refrained from embarking on any military operation in appreciation of the UN secretary general's mission, and took earnest measures to make his mission a success.

Paper Affirms Stand on UN Resolution 598
JN140634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0510 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA)—*Al-Thawrah* affirms that Iraq's strategic objective is to achieve a comprehensive, durable peace and that any procrastination, compartmentation, or maneuvering in dealing with Resolution 598 will obstruct the achievement of this noble objective. In today's editorial, *Al-Thawrah*, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, touches on the Iranian regime's stand, which rejects this resolution. The paper says: Although 55 days have passed since the issuance of the Security Council resolution to end the war in a comprehensive way, the Iranian regime is continuing its vicious maneuvers and procrastination, attempting to split the resolution and refusing to announce a clear, specific stand on it as a whole.

Al-Thawrah urges the international community to continue its collective pressures on the Iranian regime which insists on aggression, war, and expansion to force it to accept the resolution which embodies the international will to end the war and to peacefully resolve the conflict.

The paper cautions that it should be clear to all international parties that Iraq's and the Arabs' stands are formulated in light of the Arab nation's essential interests and that the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arabian Gulf states constitutes the basic pivot of these interests at the present time. The paper adds that formulating the Iraqi and Arab stand toward countries is defined in light of these countries', particularly the big powers', stands toward this issue.

Interest Offices Accord Signed With Hungary
TA141010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] An agreement on the opening of interest offices between Israel and Hungary was signed in Bern, Switzerland this morning. Thus the political relations between the two countries are being renewed after 20 years. The Israeli interest office will operate under the auspices of the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and the Hungarian office will be under the auspices of the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. The official who will head the Israeli office in Hungary will be named in the near future.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that at the end of this month, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will meet with his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi.

PLO To Cede 'Sole Representative' Position
TA111309 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 87 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kouts]

[Excerpt] Paris — The PLO agrees to participate in an international conference alongside other Palestinian representatives and is giving up the position of being the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This was said by the head of the PLO's Political Department during a meeting, also attended by Yasir 'Arafat, with members of the nongovernmental organizations executive in Geneva this week. This agreement was reported by people who attended the meeting. According to these people, Faruq Qaddumi expressed a willingness to "correct in a positive way" the EEC's Venice declaration. On the basis of the PLO's amendment, the PLO will no longer be the "sole representative" of the Palestinian people, but its "participation" in the peace process will be mentioned. Observers believe this is the result of Soviet pressure. [passage omitted]

Implications of 'Arafat Message to Leaders

Delegation at Odds Over Message
TA131205 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
13 Sep 87 p 7

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Text] "Yasir 'Arafat did not convey any message to the prime minister or the vice prime minister." This was said to me last night by the Jerusalem businessman David Ish-Shalom, who participated with Knesset Member [MK] Charlie Biton in the meeting with 'Arafat. He also claimed that 'Arafat did not raise the three points attributed to him by Biton.

Ilan Halevi, a former Israeli now in charge of PLO relations with the Socialist International, also told me last night in a telephone call from Paris that 'Arafat had not conveyed any message. Halevi claimed that he had examined this issue with Dr Sami Musallam, the head of 'Arafat's bureau, who also participated in the meeting between 'Arafat and Biton. This is how Musallam recounted the conversation:

Biton: "Do you have any message for the Israeli Government?"

'Arafat: "Do you have the mandate of the Israeli Government to convey messages?"

Biton: "No."

'Arafat: "I am no amateur who conveys messages through people who are not qualified to do so. If there is an official contact by the Israeli Government, I will consider it. Such a contact could be made through (Biton), if you were authorized to do so; through Romania, France, or Egypt, with whom the PLO is holding contacts; or with anybody else who is authorized."

David Ish-Shalom and Ilan Halevi claim that the three points of which Biton spoke (mutual cessation of hostilities; mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO; and a stop to settlement during the political negotiations) were raised by the Israelis and were not presented by 'Arafat as conditions for or principles of talks.

Yesterday Charlie Biton reacted in great anger to Ish-Shalom's remarks. Biton said: "I arranged his participation in the Geneva conference. "Who has even heard of him? Did 'Arafat even know of his existence? I asked Ish-Shalom and Victor Alush, a member of the Panthers Group [poor neighborhoods activists], to participate in the meeting because they are independent, politically, and because I wanted them as witnesses."

Biton confirmed that the message was not a direct message to the prime minister and vice prime minister. This is how the message was born, according to Biton:

In their meeting the Israelis asked 'Arafat to convey a message through them to the Israeli peace camp. When 'Arafat agreed, they asked him to direct the message also to the Israeli people and the prime minister and vice prime minister. 'Arafat did not object but noted that they knew how to contact him.

Hayim Hanegbi, member of the Progressive List for Peace directorate, last night claimed that the "secret" message was invented by the RAKAH delegation, which was headed by Biton, MK Tawfiq Zayyad, and 'Uzi Burnstein, secretary general of the party.

Hanegbi, who participated in the Geneva conference, emphasized that 'Arafat's public statements and comments made in private conversations amount to a public message supporting an international peace conference on the basis of all UN resolutions, including 242 and 338, "in the framework of which he will speak with official and qualified representatives of the enemy in an effort to reach peace." However, the RAKAH delegation would not settle for this and invented a story according to which the PLO had retreated from the idea of an international peace conference and was ready to replace it with direct talks.

Hanegbi said that RAKAH had thus caused a lot of damage, because the PLO had denied conveying such a message whereas Shamir and Peres could now claim that

'Arafat is unreliable and that the PLO is disavowing the statements of its leader.

The Progressive List for Peace has appealed to the RAKAH leadership to express reservations over the provocation of its delegates to Geneva and to punish them. It claims that Biton, Zayyad, and Burstein evinced irresponsibility bordering on a crime against peace.

Seen as Challenge to Peres

TA131010 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 13 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Analysis by Benny Morris: "Challenge for Peres"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Peres, who in the coming weeks is due to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, has been presented by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat with one of the more difficult challenges yet to be posed on the road to an international conference.

For Prime Minister Shamir, the Biton-'Arafat message is no problem: The PLO and 'Arafat have always been thoroughly untrustworthy and unacceptable in any form or manner as potential partners in peace negotiations. For Peres, however, with a real desire to achieve peace or at least move towards it, and with a solid dovish left-wing within the party which accepts the Yariv-Shemtov formula for talking to the PLO, blanket, knee-jerk rejectionism is not so simple (through he has indulged in it in the past).

The Biton-'Arafat message, no doubt targeted specifically at Peres, both simplifies and complicates the foreign minister's task in attempting to move towards an international conference.

The challenge, embodied in 'Arafat's message (whether or not accepted at face value), was not unforeseen by Peres and his circle; indeed, it had always hovered somewhere in the background. Now the PLO has thrust it onto the international agenda, where it will no doubt remain high and prominent in the weeks to come. There can be little doubt that it will figure prominently at the meeting with Shevardnadze and probably also with Shultz.

The PLO has in the recent past declared that it favours an international conference and that it is ready to participate in one. Now — as if meeting one of Peres's own conditions that the conference serve only as a shoe-horn for direct Israeli-Arab negotiations — the PLO has explicitly agreed to negotiate directly with Israel under the umbrella of such an international gathering.

For Shamir and the Likud stalwarts, the Biton-'Arafat message is nothing new and, indeed, may prove a boon in terms of anti-Peres propaganda. ("See, an international conference means negotiating with 'Arafat. This is what Peres has been leading us to.") The gist of the

message, apparently, was what 'Arafat conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest a week or so before Shamir's arrival there last month, and was the innovative idea that Ceausescu invited Shamir to hear out. Shamir, of course, responded with a blunt "no" — though Shamir's aides were careful during and after the visit not to reveal that there had been an 'Arafat peace demarche or to illuminate its content, nor to indicate that Shamir had rejected it.

Peres and his circle have always known that there can be no Middle East peace without Palestinian participation in the negotiations and Palestinian concurrence with whatever settlement is reached, and that that participation would have to be "PLO" in one form or another if the conference is ever to get off the ground. While periodically playing with the idea of finding respectable, non-PLO moderates who could represent the Palestinians, Peres and his circle have always known that when it comes to the crunch, only Palestinians with a PLO "green light" — meaning PLO representatives — could and would step forward to join the peace talks.

Now 'Arafat has stepped forward and bluntly said: "The PLO will join the peace talks and agree to direct negotiations with Israel (under an international umbrella) on the following bases: a) a full cessation of hostilities by both sides; b) a halt to new settlements in the territories during the talks, and c) mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians."

It is worth noting that the Biton-'Arafat message does not refer to the three "bases" as "conditions."

Of course, it is possible, as Shamir's aides and some Foreign Ministry sources have been arguing this weekend, that the whole 'Arafat demarche is a ploy to reap propaganda points in the international arena and to paint Israel into a corner as the perpetual "rejectionist" power.

The problem, which Peres rather than Shamir now must face, is that 'Arafat has come closer than ever to outright acceptance of the American/Israeli doves' conditions for the PLO's entry into the peace process. Peres, who carefully refrained during the weekend from reacting to the message, will have to maneuver in the coming days between his personal inclination—reinforced by the anti-rejectionist advice of his more dovish advisers—not to do anything that might harm peace prospects—and the Likud's undoubted ability and desire to exploit the 'Arafat demarche against Peres and the peace process.

'Arafat Proposes Public Meeting With Weizman
TA131210 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Sep 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] While Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejects out of hand the message from PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat and Foreign Minister Peres has doubts concerning a possible change in his position, 'Arafat is proposing to begin preparations for a public meeting with Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Davar has learned that his proposal was conveyed parallel to the messages to Shamir and Peres through Knesset Member Charlie Biton. Minister Weizman has clarified that he will agree to such a meeting only if the PLO renounces terrorism, accepts UN resolutions 242 and 338, and recognizes Israel's right to exist. [passage omitted]

Weizman Denies Correspondence

TA140529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Ezer Weizman has denied a claim by PLO leader Yasir Arafat that he sent a letter to him via journalists during the last session of the Palestine National Council. Speaking during a television interview in Budapest last night, Arafat said that Weizman had written to him proposing a Palestine-Israeli confederation. I answered that we should better have a common state of two nationalities, said Arafat.

Commenting on the claim, Weizman told reporter Alan Ben-Ami that it was absolutely untrue. The man is lying, Weizman said; I have had no contacts with him whatsoever.

Ceausescu Envoy Arrives; To Meet Shamir

TA131020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] This morning Nicolae Ceausescu's special envoy arrived in Israel from Romania in order to convey to the prime minister Mubarak's and Husayn's answers to Mr Shamir's proposals on the peace process. This is reported by our correspondent Dan Eshel. The envoy, Ceausescu's adviser Constantin Mitea, will meet with Mr Shamir tomorrow. Last month Mr Mitea participated in the three meetings the prime minister held with the Romanian president in Bucharest.

Husayn Refuses To Meet Romanian Envoy

TA131241 Tel Aviv AL HAMISHMAR
in Hebrew 13 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Pinhas Inbari]

[Excerpt] King Husayn has rejected President Ceausescu's invitation to visit Bucharest and has even refused to meet with the Romanian envoy who was scheduled to brief him on President Ceausescu's contacts with Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, our correspondent has learned from reliable sources. King Husayn resents the efforts to bring the PLO back into the political process, efforts in which President Ceausescu has been playing an active role. As recalled, Jordan has voiced its opposition to the latest Palestinian move in which Arafat relayed messages to the Israeli Government through Knesset Member Charlie Biton. [passage omitted]

Dinitz-Shultz 'Secret Meeting' Revealed

TA131955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz yesterday held a secret meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George

Shultz, on a mission from Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister. This has been learned by our correspondent in Washington Nisim Mish'al. Our correspondent adds that even Israel's U.S. Ambassador Moshe Arad was not admitted to the secret meeting. The meeting took place at Shultz' house in Washington. Our correspondent in Washington adds that Mr Shultz and Mr Dinitz discussed efforts to consolidate a common Israeli-U.S. policy on the eve of the talks that will take place in Washington this week between Mr Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Soviet UN Envoy Presents 'New' Position

TA111154 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
11 Sep 87 pp 1, 6

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon and New York-based correspondent Ya'aqov Ayalon]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir met with Roland Timerev'yev, the Soviet charge d'affaires at the United Nations. The meeting was also attended by Binyamin Netanyahu, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations. Its aim was to prepare the ground for another meeting — that between Shim'on Peres and Eduard Shevardnadze during the UN General Assembly in approximately 10 days time. The Soviet representative explained to Tamir his country's updated position on an international peace conference on the Middle East. The new Soviet position maintains that the international conference plenum should discuss three issues:

—International guarantees for peace. (It is recommended, for example, that an international force be established to supervise the peace).

—The issue of self-determination for the Palestinians.

—The status of Jerusalem. (As is known, there is a UN resolution on the international status of Jerusalem which has not been changed to date.)

Moscow believes, however, that raising these issues will not prevent the sides to the conflict, such as Jordan and Israel, from holding direct contacts on bilateral issues which are not directly related to the five permanent members of the Security Council who will make up the conference.

Tamir, for his part, raised Israel's conditions for an international conference: It must be regarded only as an opening conference and Soviet participation in it is conditional upon fulfilling several demands, the main one being exit permits for Jews.

Regarding this issue, the Soviet representative said Jewish emigration is an internal Soviet issue. On the other hand, the Soviet pronouncements regarding the establishment of relations with Israel have become more moderate, whereas in the past Soviet politicians used to say such relations would be established only at the completion of the political process. Yesterday Timerev'yev said that such relations will be established as the process unfolds. He did not further clarify this.

The meeting between Tamir and Timerevyev lasted about 2 hours. Tamir defined it as extremely important, but refused to divulge its contents. He said it supported the claim that an international conference is the only framework for resuming the political process. Tamir added there are some problems which still need to be solved, but the problems are fewer than a year ago. According to Tamir, the Soviet representative said the problems which remain are relatively simple.

'Skepticism' Expressed on Reported Iran Talks
TA131131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] At the Cabinet meeting, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin reported on his trip to Germany and on other matters. The government also heard a report from Science Minister Gid'on Pat and the president of the National Academy of Science on the state of scientific research in Israel. The Cabinet secretary said there was no mention this morning of the Romanian cabinet minister due in Israel with a message from Prime Minister Shamir.

Official sources told reporter Jack Katzenell the meeting would certainly not take place today. The sources expressed skepticism about the British newspaper report that Israel has been negotiating with Iran for the emigration of Iranian Jews in exchange for Israeli arms supplies.

Signs Show Ties With Yugoslavia Improving
TA131801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] There are additional signs for tightening relations between Yugoslavia and Israel: The permanent representative of the Yugoslav official news agency has arrived in Jerusalem to open an office for this news agency here, and the foreign affairs editor of the main news magazine in Croatia has interviewed Shim'on Peres in Israel. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that at the end of the week MAPAM Secretary El'azar Granot will leave for Belgrade at the invitation of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The Yugoslav party severed its relations with MAPAM when diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed 20 years ago.

Nir To Be Replaced; Rotation Agreement Cited
TA111742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1:00 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has announced that the prime minister's adviser on terror, 'Amiram Nir; the adviser on women's affairs, Dr Nitza Shapira-Liba'i; and the director of the *Government Press Office*, Dr Yisra'el Peleg; are all to be replaced. Our reporter says the changes are part of the rotation agreement between the Likud and Labor parties. The three posts were all filled during Shim'on Peres' premiership.

Palestinians To Withdraw Following Accord
NC111725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] A second Lebanese-Palestinian meeting has been held at the residence of Eng Mustafa Sa'd, secretary of the Nasirite Popular Organization. Attending the meeting on behalf of the Unification and Liberation Front were Muhsin Dallul, Akram Shuhayyib, Haytham Jum'ah, 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, Najah Qiza'wn, Suhayl Hamadah, and Muhammad Salih. The Palestinian factions were represented by Salah Salah of the PFLP, Abu 'Ali 'Isam, alias 'Isam al-Lawh, Abu Khalid al-Shamal of the Popular Struggle Front, Mahmud Nawfal of the DFLP, and Abu 'Imad al-Hasan on behalf of the Al-Sa'iqa organization.

According to informed sources, the discussions centered on two working papers outlining a program for the implementation of Minister Nabih Birri's initiative. The first round of talks ended at 1330, when the conferees had luncheon with Eng Sa'd. After the second round of talks, which began at 1430, a statement was issued.

The statement notes the conferees' agreement that the disputes and fighting have inflicted grave losses on both sides. The conferees collectively declared their condemnation of the use of force to resolve disputes. They urged everyone to resort to a democratic dialogue as the only way to solve such disputes. The Palestinians reiterated their commitment to withdraw from all military positions in 'Ayn al-Dulb, Al-Qurayyah, and Jinsnaya, and to set up positions at locations determined by the Unification and Liberation Front in order to confront the Israeli enemy and his agents.

The conferees decided to end the emergency measures taken by the two sides, which had curbed the freedom of movement of the sons of the camps and those living nearby.

The statement mentions the possibility of an immediate return to their homes by all evacuees and of the release of the detainees held by the two sides. The conferees affirmed their commitment to halt all military and media campaigns, and decided to form a central reconstruction committee and subcommittees. They also agreed to form joint committees in Beirut and Sidon to help the Syrian observers and the Tyre committee, made up of members of the Amal Movement and of the camps popular committees, should the need arise.

It was decided that a third meeting will be held at the residence of Eng Sa'd in Sidon next Friday.

Hizballah on Agreement
JN121908 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] One of the Palestinian officials who participated in signing yesterday's agreement on the camps war in Lebanon has said that the Palestinian fighters

will start withdrawing from positions they have occupied near 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp east of Sidon. He said they will do so pursuant to an agreement between Amal and the Palestinians, which will be effective on 5 October.

The agreement was signed at the house of Mustafa Sa'd [secretary of the Popular Nasirite Organization] yesterday.

In exchange for the Palestinian withdrawal, Amal will lift the siege around the camps and cancel the measures which limited the movements of the Palestinians outside their camps in Beirut and the south. It was learned that high-ranking Syrian officers will tonight begin supervising the implementation of the first provisions of the agreement with the participation of representatives from both warring sides.

Amal and Fatah representatives, meeting for the first time, signed the agreement in Sidon yesterday. In this regard, the PLO Information Department Chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh praised the positive results of the meeting. He also voiced the Palestinian side's readiness to implement all of the agreement's provisions. Furthermore, he hoped that relations with Amal will be developed in the interest of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and their alliance with Syria against the common enemy.

Here we would like to note the tacit accusations which Hizballah has leveled at the Amal Movement. Hizballah said that the Amal Movement is endeavoring to end its battle with the Palestinians in order to open a struggle against Hizballah and its supporters.

The newspaper *Al-'Ahd*, organ of Hizballah, said today that certain parties are trying to stop wounds that have been bleeding for some time in order to open alternative wounds which will be more painful than the old ones.

The newspaper said that the fierce campaign is being launched against the symbols of the Iranian Islamic revolution with the support of a corrupt secular current. The paper said that this campaign comes amid a Syrian-U.S. rapprochement and while the Arabian Gulf states are trying to distance Syria from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Syria's Talas Has 'Good News' About Waite
NC122114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2107 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] According to reports from Damascus, Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas has stated that he has good news about British church envoy Terry Waite, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last January. The statement was made during Talas' meeting with an Anglican Church delegation currently visiting Damascus to discuss Terry Waite's release.

Israeli Jets Conduct Mock Raids Over Sidon

NC131355 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] According to security reports from the south, Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids over Sidon and the nearby camps at 1530 today. Antiaircraft fire was directed at the warplanes. Sirens were sounded as a precaution against any air strikes.

Libya Recruiting Mercenaries for Chad

NC121904 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Beirut, Sept 12 (AFP) — Libyan diplomats in Lebanon have launched a major recruitment campaign for Lebanese and Palestinian mercenaries willing to fight in Tripoli's territorial conflict with Chad, well-informed sources said here Saturday.

For the last month, several diplomats have been touring villages in Lebanon's Al-Biq'a valley, which is under Syrian control, offering up to 1,500 dollars per month to militiamen seeking action, the sources said.

Several hundred men have signed up with the Libyans, lured by the handsome salary in a country where the collapse of the currency has left the average monthly minimum wage at 16 dollars.

Once recruited, the mercenaries follow a period of training in one of the camps run by "AB Revolutionary Committees" (pro-Libyan armed groups) located in the Al-Biq'a valley, under the guidance of Palestinian military instructors, then sent to Libya via Syria, the sources. [sentence as received]

The sources said similar recruitment teams were touring through South Lebanon, particularly the Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon, where the salaries offered are even greater, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 dollars per month according to experience.

Iran's Jamarani Meets With Fadlallah

NC120740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's representative Hojjat ol-Eslam Imam Mehdi Jamarani has said that the slogans raised by the demonstrators in Mecca represent Iranian foreign policy.

Meanwhile, scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has stated that there are attempts being made by more than one country and on more than one front to reverse the Islamic tide. Among these, he said, is the attempt to resuscitate Arab-Persian hostilities. Fadlallah made these remarks during yesterday's memorial service in the Concorde Movie Theater, which was held by the Islamic Republic's Embassy for those victims who fell in Mecca 40 days ago.

Jamarani, who is currently in Beirut, visited Fadlallah yesterday and then met with an Amal delegation composed of 'Ali al-Husayni, Abu 'Ali al-Dirani, Khalil Hamdan, and Ahmad Husayn. He also met with a delegation of Hizballah leaders.

AL-SHIRA' Editor Shot, Seriously Wounded

NC140725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] We have learned that journalist Hasan Sabra, editor in chief of *Al-Shira'* magazine, was shot by gunmen in the Al-Musaytibah area of West Beirut a short while ago. He was seriously wounded and taken to the American University Hospital at once.

This week *Al-Shira'* reported conflicts within the Shi'ite sect and published information about exchanges of fire between Amal and pro-Hizballah groups in the southern suburb during 'Ashura' celebrations.

Iran

Reportage on Visit of UN Secretary General

Arrives in Tehran 11 Sep

D111632 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 11, IRNA—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here at 3.50 p.m. GMT [as received] today and was greeted at Tehran Mehrabad airport by Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Velayati and a group of Iranian Foreign Ministry officials. De Cuellar is here for talks on Iraq-Iran war and UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The UN secretary general is accompanied by three of his close aides.

Interviewed on Tehran Talks

NC120606 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has come to Tehran on a mission about the imposed war, attended an interview with our correspondent. Stating that one of the UN secretary general's duties is to find a just and lasting solution for all international problems, he said: My purpose in coming to Iran is to hold talks and to exchange views with Iranian officials, as well as to try to reach a rapid and lasting solution for implementing Security Council Resolution No 598. He added: I am ready to hear the Iranian officials' views. I am sure that they also are ready to hear mine. He said: I think that in my talks with the Iranian officials, we will have a constructive and useful exchange of views.

Our correspondent asked: Despite the UN secretary general's efforts, the United States and its allies have exacerbated the situation in the Persian Gulf by sending their warships, which is contrary to Paragraph 5 of Resolution No 598. The United States has now stated that its (?presence) in this region is [words indistinct]. The UN secretary general answered: I understand your concern over the Persian Gulf situation. Therefore, I believe that the rapid implementation of Resolution No 598 will end the critical situation in the region.

On the Iraqi regime's recent mischiefs, the UN secretary general said: As you know, the Security Council president has called on Iran and Iraq to halt their military activities during my visit here. My tour has now begun. I hope that, during my brief visits to your country and to Iraq, both sides will observe this request by the Security Council president. Of course, I am confident that Iran will, and I think that this will be extremely helpful in creating an atmosphere of sincerity with the Iranian officials and then with the Iraqi officials.

Our Foreign Minister Mr Velayati was also interviewed by our correspondent and described the UN secretary general's visit to Tehran as an effort to implement

Security Council Resolution No 598. Pointing to the Islamic Republic's position on this resolution, he said: Unfortunately, the positions of international organizations, especially of the United Nations and the Security Council, on the imposed war have been unjust up to this point. However, during the war years, the secretary general has taken some positive steps. He added: The UN secretary general's positive steps toward halting the bombing of residential areas, banning chemical weapons, issuing an 8-point resolution on mitigating the horrors of the war, and observing international regulations are among these efforts that were apparently accepted by both countries. However, Iraq has violated all of them. Mr Velayati also said: On the whole, we assess Mr Perez de Cuellar's past activities as positive. We are now waiting to see what his views and proposals are, how he sees the unilateral actions by some influential powers (?in) the Security Council, and what his opinions are on some of the unjust positions of the U.S. supporters. At any rate, we are ready to hear the UN secretary general's views.

Meets With Velayati

LD121100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, this morning met and conferred with Foreign Minister Velayati. During the meeting, Velayati outlined the Islamic Republic of Iran's principled position with regard to Security Council Resolution No 598 and stated that any move by international bodies is serious to us only when it leads to the realization of justice.

During the meeting, Perez de Cuellar expressed the hope that he would have fruitful talks with our country's foreign minister. The UN secretary general's views on the imposed war and Security Council Resolution No 598 were also discussed.

Confers With Velayati

LD121749 Tehran IRNA in English 1741 GMT
12 Sep 87

["Revolutionary Iran Will Never Bow to Pressures or Threats, Musavi Tells U.N. Chief"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA—In a meeting with visiting U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar here Saturday, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said that Iranian people believe that to defuse tension in the region practical steps should be taken towards realization of justice.

Thanking Perez de Cuellar's positive stance on the need to identify the aggressor party in the conflict, the premier stressed the principled stands of the Islamic Republic on the Iraqi-imposed war.

Today, Musavi declared, the world is well aware that it is impossible to impose a decision on the revolutionary nation of Iran by pressures or threats.

Commenting on the Persian Gulf issue, Premier Musavi stressed that Iraqi attacks on ships in the Persian Gulf have provoked tension in the region and that the United States by violating the resolution it endorses is heightening tension.

Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction on his visit to Tehran and outlined his viewpoints on the Persian Gulf issue and the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iraqi-imposed war.

Meets With Khamene'i

*LD131143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1038 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, this morning met and conferred with President Khamene'i. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Velayati; Mir Salim, the presidential advisor; Larijani, the Foreign Ministry international affairs under secretary; Rajaie-Khorassani, Iran's envoy to the UN; and the assistants to the UN secretary general. In first thanking the president and expressing his pleasure for his second trip to Iran and the meetings held with Iran's authorities, Perez de Cuellar stated: We believe that your presence at the United Nations will play an outstanding role in better introducing the Islamic Republic of Iran to the world.

Referring to the reasons behind the formation of the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar added: The main aim in creating the United Nations was to solve international problems and issues and to maintain peace in various countries. He expressed the hope that this trip would be a positive step toward establishing a just peace in the region, while conforming to Iran's view about determining the aggressor.

Expressing pleasure over his meeting with Perez de Cuellar, President Khamene'i noted: We have good memories of your previous visit. Although our people have never been happy about the decisions made by the Security Council and the United Nations, we hope that, considering your good intentions, this trip will be fruitful, positive, and hopeful.

He added: Your understanding of Iran's fundamental and extreme sensitivity about determining and identifying the aggressor is a correct one. We and our nation are truly sensitive about this. That is why, during the past 7 years, we have insisted on it.

Khamene'i stressed: Naturally, determining the aggressor is not purely for purposes of identification; rather, it is to (attribute) the bitter results of the aggression to the aggressor.

Referring to the point that requesting that the aggressor be punished has not been made solely by Iran in contemporary history—and that those who are now permanent members of the Security Council insisted on prosecuting aggressors and war criminals after the World

War II—the president stressed: No peace-seeking group objected to the Nuremberg war trials. Therefore, this course of action is acceptable to the world. We say that punishing the aggressor is accepted and endorsed by the world.

He added: The United Nations was made up of those who considered themselves victims of aggression. Therefore, the duty of the United Nations is not merely to maintain a cease-fire, but it is also to combat the overt aggression that has taken place here. Therefore, the only formula acceptable to the Iranian nation would be one that allows for the aggressor's punishment. These steadfast, struggling, and pious people that you see will never yield to pressure. This is our nation's logic.

Cited on Tehran Talks

*LD131753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who came to our country for talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the imposed war, departed Tehran this afternoon. He was seen off by Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati.

Before leaving Tehran, the UN secretary general stated the following in an interview with our correspondent: I am at the end of the first stage of my journey and I am very grateful to the Iranian officials. We had some very serious and comprehensive meetings in connection with the Iran-Iraq war. Within the framework of Resolution No 598, I was asked to get Iran's views on implementing this resolution.

The UN secretary general added: As I was asked by the Security Council, I shall present the Council with a report on the outcome of my trip. In conclusion, Perez de Cuellar stated: The views and cooperation of the president, the Majlis speaker, the prime minister, and the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran were very valuable to me.

Departs 13 Sep

*LD131527 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT
13 Sep 87*

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 13, IRNA—The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar concluded his two-day visit to the Islamic Republic and left here this evening. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

During his stay the U.N. chief conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and Foreign Minister Velayati and was informed of the Iranian Government's viewpoints on the Security Council Resolution 598.

Iranian officials in their meetings stressed on the identification and punishment of the aggressor party in the Iraq-Iran war.

Meanwhile, in New York U.N. spokesman termed Perez de Cuellar's talks with Iranian officials as "friendly."

Makes No Comment on Talks

LD131845 Kuwait KUNA in English 1710 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, Sept 13 (KUNA)—Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's spokesman said Sunday he could not comment on reports Iran has rejected the Security Council's cease-fire order and that his peace mission has, in fact, failed.

Perez de Cuellar, who spent two days in Tehran in another effort to win Iranian backing for the Council's July 20 resolution, left Tehran Sunday evening for two days of talks in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital.

Francois Giuliani, the secretary-general's spokesman, said he had been in telephone contact with the secretary-general's party prior to their departure for Baghdad, but that the U.N. chief executive would make "no comment whatever on any of the reports" until he had briefed the Security Council. The present schedule calls for the secretary-general to leave Baghdad Wednesday morning and return to New York the following day.

Reports from Tehran said Iran has not changed its position and continues to insist that Iraq be condemned and punished for having started the war in September 1980.

In Tehran Sunday, the secretary-general discussed the council's initiative with Khamene'i and the speaker of parliament, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Giuliani [words indistinct] but he gave no details of these talks.

Giuliani also confirmed that the secretary-general's arrival in Tehran Friday was delayed for two hours in Salonika, Greece, because of demonstrations in Tehran. But he said the protests were unrelated to his visit.

In Baghdad, talks were to begin Monday with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, the spokesman said.

Spokesman Denies Shelling of Border Towns

LD121717 Tehran IRNA in English 1707 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA—A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH) dismissed as "pure fabrication" an Iraqi claim Saturday that Iran had shelled some Iraqi border towns.

The WIH spokesman stressed that the Islamic Republic has stopped its reprisal attacks on Iraqi eco-industrial installations since late Thursday as a mark of respect for the U.N. chief's visit to Tehran.

He said the Baghdad regime by raising such unfounded claims is trying to shirk responsibility for escalation of tension and the spread of the war in the region, which is

clearly evident from Iraqi air raids on residential areas and economic installations in Iran and on ships in the Persian Gulf over the past few days.

He said that just a day before Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit to Tehran, the Iraqi regime intensified its air attacks on Iran's residential and economic centers and on cargo ships and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, thereby practically proving its intentions of creating tension and spreading the war in the region.

Even hours after the U.N. chief's arrival in Tehran, Iraq continued to attack residential areas in Iran, noted the WIH spokesman. He cited the Iraqi shelling of Abadan, Khorramshahr and villages near Sardasht Friday in which several civilians were martyred and wounded and a mosque and a clinic in Abadan were destroyed as an example.

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayer Sermon

LD111705 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1230 GMT 11 Sep 87

["Second" Friday prayers sermon by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran on 11 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] On the 40th day after the martyrdom of the innocent in Mecca, this morning's auspicious march by citizens of Tehran and the simultaneous marches by people throughout our country was a crushing blow against arrogance and all babblers who pursue the objectives sought by global arrogance. [passage omitted noting large crowds and praising the people]

Today and the coming days bring unforgettable memories that will remain, however tragic, with the Islamic Republic. Among these memories we have the anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleqani, the Mujahid scholar and militant clergyman. [passage omitted containing Koranic verse and praise of Mecca martyrs]

We will not forget the incident in Mecca, and this incident will undoubtedly have an important influence on our policies and stands toward global arrogance and its abject and evil agents, such as the house of Al Sa'ud. [chants] Another topic is that of tension in the Persian Gulf. All of these things have a single theme, to stand against Islam. The rising wave of Islamic awareness frightens world arrogance.

Today, the whole world is watching the Persian Gulf because, the most important development for decades is now taking place in that region.

There are two sides: one, global arrogance with its prestige, might, bombastic presence, and all it has on Iran; and the other side, the courageous presence of a nation defending its belief, ideology, religion, country, dignity, and its freedom with all of its resources, a nation that is trying to stand against the hegemony, rule of force, and bullying of global hegemonists and bullies. We are a showcase for the world.

They came here with all their might but, they must realize that the Iranian nation will enter the arena using all its abilities. [chants] The United States did not even dare come to the arena alone. It requested assistance from European countries and persevered to the extent that a number of European countries were obliged to follow. It is a sorrowful fact that Europe cannot extricate itself from the U.S. sphere of influence, in spite of the United States' weakness. The European countries are following the United States, but they are not increasing its military capabilities. How many fleets and navies can the Persian Gulf hold? The United States did not drag in Britain, France, and recently a number of other European countries to improve its combat capabilities and military might. The United States felt it would face defeat in this instance. This was clear to U.S. analysts. It realized that in confrontation with a nation enjoying the climatic and geographic conditions we do, every blow inflicted against Iran would elicit a stronger response. It realized that with every blow Iran inflicted, it would lose its prestige. It did not want to lose its prestige alone. The United States sensed that if it appeared alone in this arena, it would lose its superpower prestige. Therefore, it tried to drag the West into confrontation with Iran. It is shameful that a major bloc of countries in the world are under U.S. influence and are obliged to throw themselves into trouble by exposing themselves to blows and damage aimed at the United States only.

The United States is trying to confront us with the West. We will, of course, make decisions. We do not consider the West as opponents. Today, it is the arrogant U.S. power confronting us. However, the decision lies with the West. They can confront a nation, a nation with many nations behind it, a nation not alone, a nation whose victory is enjoyed by one billion Muslims. This is in their power. However, this is a tongue-in-cheek policy, an evil policy. The evil deeds are carried out by the United States. The incompetence lies with them.

We have always followed a single, absolute principle in setting policies toward other countries, that is the principle of not backing down from our just attitudes, our correct claims, and the rights we uphold. We do not compromise our principles. [chants]

The problem facing the United States in the Persian Gulf is that of saving its face. It believes that the blows it received from Iran during the post-revolution period, particularly in the past year, have made it very vulnerable. It is trying to regain its dignity in any way it can, but it does not want to be alone. Following this evil policy, the United States is against the resolution, in spite of its apparent agreement with and support of it.

The UN General Secretary has announced his wish to arrive in Tehran tonight or tomorrow. The United States is intensely worried that the secretary general will arrive and hear justified views that he may accept and approve of. Of course, we welcome his arrival; we approved it.

We are a nation that above all has adhered to fairness and justice. We never refrain from justice and fairness.

We utter words of justice and fairness. We accept fair comments anywhere. We have always refused UN resolutions because they were 100 percent unjust [zalemaneh]. The recent resolution included a few clear and acceptable remarks. However, we did not accept all the points of the resolution. We agreed with the positive points in the resolution. The UN Secretary General will undoubtedly be warmly welcomed by officials in Tehran and will hear nothing but fair comments. We are always open to just comments. We can not be expected to listen to unjust words. This nation has wholeheartedly fought injustice and has given tens of thousands of martyrs. This action will never yield to unfair views and force. [chants]

However, we do listen to the truth; we listen and accept just words uttered by anyone. What is important is that we hear the truth; we will accept just words. Bullies like the United States do not accept just words. They worked for 2-3 months to prepare a resolution—the United States wanted to formulate a resolution 100 percent against the Islamic Republic—and the two or three clear points in it were included in spite of the United States. The United States did not agree with them but was forced to outwardly accept them, although the United States has, in practice, until now opposed the resolution.

The resolution states that forces having no reason to be in the Persian Gulf should not be there. This means that the United States should not be there. Yet the United States daily strengthens its naval presence in the Persian Gulf. Now it declares: I want to be here now. Does it think the countries of the region will allow it? Does it think we will allow it? Does it think the Persian Gulf is the Gulf of Mexico, which it thinks it owns, and therefore wants to be here? The Muslim nation of Iran will not tolerate on a long-term basis the presence of any foreign force that wants to bully, exert power, and implement its overlordship. [chants of "God is great," "Khomeyni is leader," "Death to America," and "Death to the Monafeqin"]

The United States is the bully; the bully is its servant and the mercenary of the United States, one who follows the United States. It is the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime that, after verbally and pretentiously declaring it accepted the resolution, savagely renewed its bombing raids, attacking industrial centers and vessels and tankers in the Persian Gulf. This happened at the same time that the world was clamoring: The UN secretary general has a message to take to Iran. Of course, we do not know exactly what his excellency will say or what he will bring. We are waiting for him to come and to hear what he has to say. However, they have poisoned the climate and have created a tense atmosphere. They are contradicting themselves.

Of course, we did not start anything. However, we did respond, as seen in the Persian Gulf. We said: If attacks are made against industrial centers in the Persian Gulf, we will attack industrial and oil centers that equip Iraq's war machinery; and we did. We said: If you attack our

industrial centers, we will retaliate in kind; and we did. Now we state that if these attacks increase, we will intensify our retaliatory moves to the same degree. We will not hold back.

However, they should know it will not be to their advantage. If the world wishes to see peace established in this region, if Western European countries and consumers of this region's oil want this region to be calm, this is not the way. A naval presence is not the way. Fomenting tension is not the solution. Supporting the 'Aflaqi regime is not the solution. This will not eliminate tension in this region but, on the contrary, will increase it.

There is another solution: to establish security and peace in the region. We, more than all others, as required by Islamic law and precepts, are interested in peace and security for all the world's peoples, not just for ourselves. There is another way to establish the security and peace that they claim to want. We should seek the source of insecurity and warmongering, which must be eliminated. You seek out the victim and ignore the instigator. You should seek the cause of this state of affairs, those who inflamed this tranquil region. Who started the border war? Who continues to issue warmongering slogans? Who spread the war from the two countries' borders to the international region to the Persian Gulf? Who began the bombing of civilian and industrial regions? Who started the war?

This is the problem and the solution. We declare that until this solution is recognized, until the root of corruption is properly identified, and until efforts are made to eradicate it, this situation in the Persian Gulf will continue to intensify. [chants]

Marchers Issue Resolution on Mecca Events
LD111159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0935 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Resolution issued by the 11 September marchers commemorating the 40th day after the martyrdom of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca—place of march not given]

[Text] 1. We regard the historical and epoch-making message of the great leader of the Islamic revolution and the illustrious source of emulation [marja'] of the world of Islam, His Holiness the Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, a message that has been called the Charter of the Islamic Revolution. It will forever remain the basis of movements, policies, programs, and the source of direction for the allocation of material and spiritual resources of the country. We stress the need for the adoption of policies by national officials to implement and execute those injunctions which, like divine bounties, are a source of blessing for the Islamic ummah and for the oppressed people of the world.

2. We regard the bloody and tragic incident of Mecca as an event which defined and distinguished the genuine path of the Islam of Muhammad — God's peace and blessings be upon him and his kin — from an American

Islam, and we regard the planning of that tragedy as part and parcel of the conspiracies of world arrogance to divert the powerful Islamic revolution movement and as an attempt to prevent the export of its influence and spirituality among Muslim nations, especially in the great hajj congress. We announce that, together with Hezbollahi cells throughout the world, we will take revenge for the violation of the respect of the house of God on those who ordered or implemented that tragedy with a relentless onslaught against U.S. interests throughout the world. We will not rest until we have cut off the hand of the corrupt house of Al Sa'ud from the two holy mosques.

3. We regard the bloody incident in holy Mecca, when the sanctity of the house of God was violated by the vile regime ruling over Hijaz [Saudi Arabia] as an Islamic issue involving the entire Islamic world; and we stress the need to implement, as a religious duty and by any means possible, steps by Muslims — whether Shi'ites or Sunnis — to condemn and eliminate the treacherous rulers of the land of Hijaz.

4. In light of the mobilization of all the propaganda resources of the world of arrogance, which have been employed by using the treasury and the dollars of the oppressed nation of Hijaz to distort the truth of the tragedy in holy Mecca and to exploit it to serve colonial designs, we call upon all independent news and publicity media and the world's Muslim and free reporters — in discharging their Islamic and humanitarian obligation and in fulfilling their professional and occupational mission, in an attempt to restore respect for the work of news dissemination — to embark upon an effective and truth-disseminating campaign by using all their artistic and publicity resources.

5. We regard the tragedy in holy Mecca as a manifestation of the depth of rancor and brutality of global arrogance in its enmity toward Muslims, as the ultimate in the subservient and hireling nature of the agents ruling over the region, and as the most manifest proof of the incompetence of the house of Al Sa'ud and of their treachery to the two holy mosques. The distinguished, esteemed heir to the leader, His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, has graciously said: We demand that the administration of the two holy mosques be handed over to representatives of the nations of the Islamic world. We call upon all the world's Islamic cultural and publicity bodies to pave the way for the practical realization of this divine aspiration by means of holding congresses and seminars attended by the thinkers and ulema of the Islamic world.

6. In light of the insult to the safe sanctuary of God in the bloody tragedy in holy Mecca — the most important blow inflicted on Islam and the severest injury to the heart of the world's Muslims and monotheists throughout history — and by believing that the two holy mosques must be freed from the domination of the United States' agents as soon as possible, we stress the importance of the powerful presence of Iranian hajj

pilgrims in the worshipping-political hajj congress and, as gloriously as possible, disavow the march of the infidels, regardless of the circumstances.

7. The great satan, the United States — the main source and lifeline of the illegal Zionist regime occupying Qods [Jerusalem] and the distorter and supporter of all inhuman acts all over the world — must know that the Persian Gulf conspiracy and the appeal to the deceived powers of Europe for a military presence in the sensitive and strategic region of the Persian Gulf which has been made possible through the petrodollars of the reactionary rulers of the region, will have no effect on the determined and unwaivering will of the Islamic ummah of Iran to continue the war until the collapse of the Ba'th Party of Iraq. Indeed, the Hezbollahi ummah will deliver the final victory on the battlefields to greater Islam, to the oppressed of the world, and to the victimized and oppressed nation of Iraq. This will be done by dispatching ever-increasing numbers of fighters such as the 'Ashura epic-makers, to the battlefields.

We warn all international forums and the free nations of the world of the grave consequences of the U.S. military presence in the region; we hold that this source of all corruption of the century is the agent of tension and insecurity.

8. We will keep the memory of the martyrs of the bloody tragedy of holy Mecca alive forever. We will recognize them as the standard-bearers of the movement of the global revolution of Islam. We demand that, in order to keep alive the memory of the tragedy of 31 July 1987, all cultural, artistic, propaganda, and religious capabilities should be utilized and should be guided toward this direction. Furthermore, we regard the pilgrimage of the year 1407 after Hajirah [year ending 26 August 1987] as a historic pilgrimage during which the pilgrims of the holy House of God showed patience, civility, and revolutionary spirit and registered it as such in the history book of their epic-making deeds. We will always esteem the memory of that occasion. We will revenge the blood of the children of Abraham on the day's Nimrods [biblical reference], so side by side with the Muslims of the world.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Iraq Shells Civilian Areas

LD111739 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept. 11, IRNA — A clinic, a mosque, two schools and several houses were damaged and several urban spots caught fire in Abadan as a result of heavy Iraqi artillery fire on the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in this southwestern province Thursday and Friday.

Meanwhile, the border town of Sardasht, West Azarbaijan Province, was subjected to Iraqi shelling early Friday in which, according to informed sources, several houses were destroyed and the health building was damaged.

Civilians Killed in Iraqi Shelling

LD121657 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] According to IRNA, the Zionist regime of Iraq during the past 24 hours, has brought Sardasht, Abadan, and Khorramshahr under intermittent fire of heavy weaponry. According to the same report, as a result of the shelling 2 of our civilian countrymen have been martyred, while 11 others, including 2 women and a child, have been injured. Furthermore, seven houses, two educational buildings, and a number of shops have suffered damage in the above cities.

Communique No 2,957

LD121729 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA — Iraqi long-range artillery fire continued shelling the southern port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr as well as the border town of Sardasht over the past 24 hours, wounding some civilians and damaging several houses, said a military communique here Saturday.

The 2957th Joint Staff Communique announcing the above said that the coastal artillery fire of Iran's Muslim combatants shelled two Iraqi vessels in Khawr 'Abdallah waterway yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on them and forcing them to return to their hideouts.

In the Strait of Hormuz Iranian Navy gunboats intercepted and inspected seven cargo ships and oil tankers yesterday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying goods for Iraq.

Meanwhile, Iraqi troops sustained substantial losses in men and equipment throughout the fronts in artillery duels with Iranian combatants Friday as follows:

In the northwestern fronts, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements, two machine-guns and one munitions dump were destroyed.

In the western fronts, parts of Iraqi positions were set ablaze and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

In the southern fronts, at least five Iraqi soldiers were killed and one enemy vehicle and several emplacements of various weapons were destroyed.

Iranian gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern fronts Friday, killing a number of enemy soldiers and setting afire 15 gun emplacements and observation posts of theirs.

Iraqi vehicle columns moving near Qasr-e Shirin and Meymak, western fronts, yesterday sustained heavy losses by artillery fire.

Iranian artillery fire prevented Iraqi engineering units from setting up barbed wire fences in Helaleh and Nahr 'Anbar operational theaters Friday, the communique concluded.

